Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1857. VOL. 30, NO. 50.

Select Poetry.

THE FIRST SNOW.

BY CLARA DOTY.

With dull red splendor in his gaze
The sun sank towards his nightly rest,
And clouds whose rims were all ablaze,
Piled mountain-high with gloom the west.

Without the sunset's golden flush
To crimson o'er the winter sky—
To make the leafless tree-tops blush,
The fields in burning glory lie.

To wander lonely wilds about,
Each lowly hut from gloom to win—
Making a warm fire glow without
Where warm fires never glowed within.

To wind a thread of silver light,
Where streams, locked in an icy hold,
Lay whitely 'mid the forest's blight,
Their lips of music dumb and cold.

Nature was desolately drear,
And cold, in wailings loud and deep,
A tale of hopeless woe and fear,
As, wrapped in clouds, she sank to sleep.

But when the giant Cyclops, Day,
Shaking the dun locks from his brow,
Opened his great dull lid of gray,
The world was beautiful with snow.

A KISS AT THE DOOR.

BY AMINADAB STIGGINS.

The clock struck ten; I seized my hat
And bade good night to all,
Except the lass I courted, who
Came with me through the hall.

She stood within the portal,
And I gazed upon her charms,
And, oh! I longed that moment
To clasp her in my arms.

She spoke about the moon and stars,
How clear and bright they shone;
I said I thought the crops would fail,
Unless we had some soon.

Then I edged a little closer,
Put my arms around her waist,
And gazed upon those rosy lips,
I longed so much to taste.

Said I, "my dearest Susy,
I'll never rest contented—
If I leave to-night without a kiss,
I'll surely grow demented."

Then up she turned her rosy mouth,
And everything was handy;
Quick from her lips I seized a kiss—
Oh, Yankee Doodle Dandy!

Then off for home I started,
I could no longer stay;
With a light heart and breeches thin,
I whistled all the way.

Hence learn this truth, ye bashful youth,
Who seek for wedded bliss,
No lass will love until you move
Her feelings with a kiss.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

"Thus in some deep retirement would I pass
The Winter glooms, with friends of pliant soul
Or blithe, or solemn, as the theme inspired;
With them would search, if Nature's boundless frame
Was called, late rising from the void of night,
Or sprung Eternal from the Eternal Mind,"
Its life, its laws its progress, and its end.

"Dead as December," is a proverb of rural life. The change is apparent everywhere.—The sun has retired far to the South, and even at mid-day sends down his beams aslant upon the earth. "How short the days are," is the frequent exclamation from the busy housewife, and the sentiment is often echoed from her busy spouse. The weather is drear and gloomy, and the bright sunny days are few and far between. Outdoor labors are uncomfortable, and the shelter of the barn or the fire-side is frequently sought. It is a time of endurance, and almost the whole labor of the farmer is directed to make his family and the animals dependant upon him comfortable. There is little to attract him to the field or forest but the stern necessities of the season.

Yet, there can be little doubt that a much larger part of the Winter is redeemed for useful labor now than fifty years ago. Then, as the old people tell us, very little was accomplished after the Winter had fairly set in. Nearly all the help upon the farm was dismissed in November, and the farmer did little else than take care of his cattle until the Spring opened.

Now many of our farmers find it practicable to retain a large part of their Summer laborers, and to give them a chance to earn their bread in Winter. All good farmers now secure their wood, when the swamps are frozen and covered with snow. Places in the forest inaccessible at other seasons, are now visited, and the corded wood is hauled home upon the sled. Muck beds are so drained that they are accessible in Winter. It is practicable to throw out the muck in the coldest weather, and to sled it to the yards for mixing with manure, or to the fields, where it will be wanted in the Spring. It is found quite practicable, too, to ditch and drain at this season. Thick India-rubber boots make the feet proof against water, and a laborer can now be comfortable, even in freezing weather. Trenches are also dug and filled with cobbles as a foundation for stone fences. Manures in the yard are forked over and mixed with muck. There are many more things to be done upon the farm now than formerly, and the farmer has a more buoyant heart to do it.

The character of our climate, and of our population, we think, have undergone a change for the better. The cleaning up of our forests, and especially the drainage of swamps and low lands, have tended to soften the asperity of our Winters. The temperance reformation has had a happy influence upon the morals of the people, and energies once wasted in the tap-room, are now spent in useful labor. The industry of the farmer meets with a better reward, and he is stimulated by the higher price offered for all his products to unwearied diligence in his calling. The standard of education is greatly improved among the people, and the farmers now upon the stage bring a much larger share of intelligence to their work than the generations that preceded them. Then, in the matter of special training and education for their work, the farmers of to-day are in advance of those of fifty years ago. There has been a steady and healthful increase in our agricultural literature for the last twenty years, and the State and County Societies, which now hold their Annual Fairs, are the creations of the agricultural Press. These Fairs, *when rightly conducted*, are one of the best means of education in the farmers' art that we enjoy. We are approaching slowly, but surely, to a systematic husbandry. Order will be introduced into all the departments of farming, and men will have accurate knowledge of the wants of every crop, and will not hesitate to spend the necessary money and labor to secure the best results. Some points are already settled, and many more are rapidly approaching a solution. Our best informed farmers do not hybernate like many of the wild animals. They assume that man is the lord of Nature, and can so plan his business as to labor to advantage all through the year. Of course

MENTAL CULTURE

will have its place in his plans, and Winter is the best time to lay in stores of Knowledge for future use. Few farmers find time in the Summer for that reading and reflection which are essential to the best methods of husbandry. Not only does a man want to master the general principles of the science of agriculture, and its kindred sciences, but he wishes to apply these principles to his own homestead. There is probably a considerable variety of soil in the hundred or more acres he owns, and he wants time to mature plans for the economical improvement of the whole. Even after one has studied the subject of drainage, he cannot tell [illegible] drainage. The swamps and swales, of course, most need this improvement. It will take time and study to tell how much further up the slopes and hill-sides he may extend his drains with profit. Some of his soils need lime probably and it is a question where it can be best applied, and how large an investment he can afford to make in this article.

With the markets he has to supply, some crops will pay a great deal better than others. In some localities he may devote his whole farm to one or two leading staples; in others, a varied system of cropping is the more profitable course. The questions that arise in the management of a farm are very numerous, and now is the time for a cultivator to give his attention to them, and determine upon the course that is best for him to pursue. The mind is cultivated and strengthened not only by reading, but by the discussion of these practical questions in husbandry. There is no mental growth without reflection.

THE WINTER SCHOOL

is, of course, the appropriate place for the children who are to be the next generation of farmers. Who does not remember with rapture his schoolboy days, his first introduction to that august personage, the teacher, and his early experiences under his rule?

"What pleasing sights does yonder group create,
Their childish sports, their contest and debate.
Man loves to see, as ripened wisdom grows,
Its fruits enrich the soil from whence it rose,
But who can view not secret pleasure know
Life yet in bud, and manhood on the blow?
'Tis then that man's himself, no artful guise
Spreads o'er its young desire its treacherous dyes."

It is the forming period of life with them, and very much of their future success will depend upon their advantages in the Winter school.—In many parts of the country the sessions of the school are confined to this season. Farmers are often tempted to keep their larger boys at home, to assist in the procuring of fuel, or in the care of stock. For a little present gain, the future good of the lad is sacrificed.—This course is unworthy of any good father. The boys of the farm ought to have the full benefit of the district school, and extra advantages as they grow older. A good education of the mind and heart is the richest inheritance a father can bequeath to his son.

THE POULTRY QUARTERS

should now be looked after. You perceive the reddening combs of your pullets, which indicate eggs early if they are kept comfortable. If left to shift for themselves under the old shed, or upon the apple tree, your hope of eggs will be nipped in the bud, if you have been so rash as to cherish it. Many farmers are resigned to a long eggless Winter because they will not take trouble to provide for the biddies. Fowls want a warm southern aspect, sheltered from the wind and snows, and must have it if you want eggs. A poultry-house ought to be a part of every farmer's establishment: but if you cannot have a separate building, finish off a part of the barn cellar, and put in a window at the south side, where the sun can look in upon them for a few hours in the day. Furnish this room with pure water, gravel, old mortar, oyster or clam shells, or bones, all broken up finely. Put a bed of loam or muck under the roosts, and see that it is mixed with the droppings once a week. Fowls suffer more from the neglect of their feeces, than from any other cause. It is entirely practicable to have fresh eggs all through the Winter, if you will give your pullets warmth, cleanliness, and the materials to work with. Meat is essential.

FATTENING PORK.

Many keep up their swine until New-Year's, thinking they can get a better price for their pork. It costs a great deal more to make pork at this season than in warm weather, and we doubt very much if it can be made to pay.—But if done at all, it should be done in the best manner. The sty, for Winter feeding, should be a covered building, to keep the animals both dry and warm. The nests should have an abundance of clean straw, and the food should be cooked and fed to them when warm. Wood is much cheaper than corn meal, and the animal heat kept up by a tight sty and warm food, is so much saved in the meal bin.

EXAMINE THE ROOTS.

The carrots, beets, turnips, &c., stored last month, should be looked after now. Sometimes they heat, if in too large piles, and decay commences. They should be kept at a low temperature, and at the same time be guarded against frost. Potatoes at all affected with the rot should be assorted, and all defective ones removed. A little attention at this season will often save a large store of roots from decay.

PRUNING

may be attended to in the mild days of December. Grape vines, [illegible] should not be overlooked. [illegible] much better to put the vines [illegible] in the spring. The work [illegible] to bear in the Winter winds, and the [illegible] vessels are entirely closed.

WASHING AND SCRAPING

naturally follows the pruning. Many farmers are so busy that the orchard and fruit-yard are neglected in the Summer. Remove all dead bark and mosses with a scraper, and apply a coat of soft soap and water. This will kill scale bugs and other insects, and promote the health and beauty of the tree. A smooth skin is as comely in a fruit tree as in a cow.

THE APPLE BORER

will give signs of his work about the collar of the tree. Remove the earth two or three inches with a hoe, and look for the holes. Thrust in a wire and spit the occupant, or he will spit your apples next year. Apple and quince trees should be examined once a year for this destructive insect.

REMEMBER THE POOR

in these hard times. Farmers are now a favored class, and have more occasion to celebrate the close of the year with thanksgiving than any other. In the cities, financial [illegible] are thrown out of employment, and are driven to beggary. Many will seek the country in search of labor and food. It will be a great kindness to furnish them with occupation, food and shelter. In very many cases this can be done without great inconvenience. There are spells in the Winter when labor can be profitably employed, especially if offered at low rates.—Cutting and hauling wood, digging and hauling muck, draining making compost, digging out barncellars, repairing stone fences, are some of the things that can be done in the mild Winter days. Give willing hands a chance to work and earn at least their bread.

A HISTORY.

MORMONISM AND THE MORMONS.

From the International Magazine for Dec., 1851.

In 1825 there lived near the village of Palmyra, in New York, a family of small farmers of the name of Smith. They were of bad repute in the neighborhood, notorious for being continually in debt, and heedless of their business engagements. The eldest son, Joseph, says one of his friends, "could read without difficulty, wrote a very imperfect hand, and had a very limited understanding of the elementary rules of arithmetic." Associated in some degree with Sidney Rigdon, who comes before us in the first place as a journeyman printer, he was the founder of the new faith. The early history of the conspiracy of these worthies is imperfectly known; but it is evident that Rigdon must have been in Smith's confidence from the first. Rigdon, indeed, probably had more to do with the matter than even Smith; but it was the latter who was first put conspicuously forward, and who managed to retain the preeminence. The account of the pretended revelation, as given by Smith is as follows: He at once found himself laboring in a state of great darkness and wretchedness of mind—was bewildered among the conflicting doctrines of the Christians, and could find no comfort or rest for his soul. In this state, he resorted to earnest prayer, kneeling in the woods and fields, and after long perseverance, was answered by the appearance of a bright light in heaven, which gradually descended until it enveloped the worshipper, who found himself standing face to face with two supernatural beings. Of these he inquired which was the true religion? The reply was, that all the existing religions were erroneous, but that the pure doctrine and crowning dispensation of Christianity should at a future period be miraculously revealed to himself.—Several similar visitations ensued, and at length he was informed that the North American Indians were a remnant of Israel; that when they first entered America they were a powerful and enlightened people; that their priests and rulers kept the records of their history and doctrines, but that, having fallen off from the true worship, the great body of the nation were supernaturally destroyed—not, however, until a priest and prophet named Mormon, had, by heavenly direction, drawn up an abstract of their records and religious opinions. He was told that this still existed, buried in the earth, and that he was selected as the instrument for its recovery and manifestation to all nations. The record, it was said, contained many prophecies as to these latter days, and instructions for the gathering of the saints into a temporal and spiritual kingdom, preparatory to the second coming of the Messiah, which was at hand. After several very similar visions, the spot in which the book lay buried was disclosed.—Smith went to it, and after digging, discovered a sort of box, formed of upright and horizontal flags, within which lay a number of plates resembling gold, and of the thickness of common tin. These were bound together by a wire, and were engraved with Egyptian characters. By the side of them lay two transparent stones, called by the ancients "Urim and Thummim," set in "the two rims of a bow." These stones were divining crystals, and the angels informed Smith, that by using them he would be enabled to decypher the character on the plates. What ultimately became of the plates—if such things existed at all—does not appear. They were said to have been seen and handled by eleven witnesses. With the exception of three persons, these witnesses were either members of Smith's family, or of a neighboring family of the name of Whitmer. The Smiths, of coure, give suspicious testimony. The Whitmers have disappeared, and no one knows anything about them. Another witness, Oliver Cowdrey, was afterwards an amanuensis to Joseph; and another, Martin Harris, was long a conspicuous disciple. There is some confusion, however, about this person. Although he signs his name as a witness who has seen and handled the plates, he assured Professor Anthon that he never had seen them, that "he was not sufficiently pure of heart," and that Joseph refused to show him the plates, but gave him instead a transcript on paper of the characters engraved on them. It is difficult to trace the early advances of the imposture. Everything is vague and uncertain. We have no dates, and only the statements of the prophet and his friends.

Meantime Smith must have worked successfully on the feeble and superstitious mind of Martin Harris. This man, as we have just said, received from him a written transcript of the mysterious characters, and conveyed it to Professor Anthon, a competent philological authority. Dr. Authon's account of the interview is one of the most important parts of the entire history. Harris told him he had not seen the plates, but that he intended to sell his farm and give the proceeds to enable Smith to publish a translation of them. This statement, with what follows, shows that Smith's original intention, *quoad* the alleged plates, was to use them as [illegible] Mormons have published accounts of Professor Anthon's judgement on the paper submitted to him, which he himself states to be "perfectly false." The Mormon version of the interview represents Dr. Anthon "as having been unable to decypher the characters correctly, but as having presumed that, if the original records could be brought, he could assist in translating them." On this statement being made, Dr. Anthon described the document submitted to him as having been a sort of *pot pourri* of ancient marks and alphabets. "It had evidently been prepared by some person who had before him a book containing various alphabets; Greek and Hebrew letters, crosses and flourishes, Roman letters, inverted or placed sideways, were arranged in perpendicular columns, and the whole ended in a rude delineation of a circle, divided into various compartments, decked with numerous strange marks, and evidently copied after the Mexican Calendar given by Humboldt, but copied in such a way as not to betray the source whence it was derived."—This account disposes of the statement that the characters were Egyptian, while the very jumble of the signs of different nations, languages, and ages, proves that the imposter was deficient both in tact and knowledge. The scheme seems to have been, at all events, *in petto* when Smith communicated with Harris, but a satisfactory clue to the fabrication is lost in our ignorance of the time and the circumstances under which Smith and Rigdon came together. It must have been subsequent to that event that the "translation," by means of the magic Urim and Thummim, was begun.—This work Smith is represented as having labored at steadily, assisted by Oliver Cowdrey, until a volume was produced containing as much matter as the Old Testament, written in the Biblical style, and containining, as Smith said the Angel had informed him, a history of the lost tribes in their pilgrimage to and in America with copious doctrinal and prophetic commentaries and revelations.

The devotion of Harris to the imposter secured a fund sufficient for defraying the cost of printing the pretended revelation, and the sect began slowly to increase. The doctrines of Smith were not at first very clearly defined; it is probable that neither he nor Rigdon had determined what should be their precise character; but like their early cotemporary, the prophet Mathias, (the interesting history of whose career was published in New York several years ago by the late Colonel Stone,) they had no hesitation in deciding on one cardinal point, that the revelations made to Smith at any time should be received with unquestioning and implicit faith, and the earliest of these revelations contemplated a liberal provision for all the prophet's personal necessities. Thus, in February, 1831, it was revealed to the disciples that they should immediately build the prophet a house; on another occasion it was enjoined that, if they had any regard for their own souls, the sooner they provided him with food and raiment, and everything he needed, the better it would be for them; and in a third revelation, Joseph was informed that "he was not to labor for his living." All these revelations were received, and though the imposter seemed to intelligent men little better than a buffoon, his followers soon learned to regard him as almost deserving of adoration, and he began to revel in whatever luxury and profligacy was agreeable to his vulgar taste and ambition. As in the case of the scarcely more respectable pretender, Andrew Jackson Davis, it was asserted that his original want of cultivation precluded the notion of his having by the exercise of any natural or acquired faculties produced his revelations. Everywhere his followers said, "The prophet is not learned in a human sense: how could he have become acquainted with the antiquarian learning here displayed, if it were not supernaturally communicated to him?" But to this question there was soon an answer equally explicit and satisfactory. The real author of the Book of Mormon was a Rev. Solomon Spaulding, who wrote it as a romance. Its entire history, and the means by which it came into the possession of Smith, are described in the following statement, by Mr. Spaulding's widow:

"Since the *Book of Mormon* or *Golden Bible* (as it was originally called,) has excited much attention, and is deemed by a certain new sect of equal authority with the sacred Scriptures, I think it a duty to the public to state what I know of its origin. * * * * Solomon Spaulding to whom I was married in early life, was a graduate of Dartmouth college, and was distinguished for a lively imagination, and great fondness for history. At the time of our marriage, he resided in Cherry Valley, New York. From this place, we removed to New Salem, Ashtabula County, Ohio, some time called Conneaut, as it is situated on Conneaut Creek. Shortly after our removal to this place, his health failed, and he was laid aside from active labors. In the town of New Salem there are numerous mounds and forts, supposed by many to be the dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a race now extinct. These relics arrest the attention of new settlers, and become objects of research for the curious. Numerous implements were found, and other articles evincing skill in the arts. Mr. Spaulding being an educated man, took a lively interest in these developements of antiquity: and in order to beguile the hours of retirement, and furnish employment for his mind, he conceived the idea of giving an historital sketch of the long lost race. Their antiquity led him to adopt the most ancient style, and he imitated the Old Testament as nearly as possible. His sole object in writing this imaginary history was to amuse himself and his neighbors. This was about the year 1812. Hull's surrender at Detroit occured near the same time, and I recollect the date well from that circumstance. As he progressed in his narrative, the neighbors would come in from time to time to hear portions read, and a great interest in the work was excited among them. [illegible] to have been written by one of the lost nation, and to have been recovered from the earth; and he gave it the title of 'The Manuscript Found.' The neighbors would often inquire how Mr. Spaulding advanced in deciphering the manuscript; and when he had a sufficient portion prepared, he would inform those, and they would assemble to hear it read. He was enabled, from his acquaintance with the classics and ancient history, to introduce many singular names, which were particularly noticed by the people and could be easily recognized by them. Mr. Solomon Spaulding had a brother, Mr. John Spaulding in the place at the time, who was perfectly familiar with the work, and repeatedly heard the whole of it. From New Salem we removed to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania. Here Mr. Spaulding found a friend and acquaintance, in the person of Mr. Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited his manuscript to Mr. Patterson, who was much pleased with it and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it a long time, and informed Mr. Spaulding that if he would make out a title-page and preface, he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. This Mr. Spaulding refused to do. Sidney Rigdon, who has figured so largely in the history of the Mormons, was at that time connected with the printing office of Mr. Patterson, as is well known in that region, and, as Rigdon himself has frequently stated became acquainted with Mr. Spaulding's manuscript, and copied it. It was a matter of notoriety and interest to all connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to its author, and soon after we removed to Amity, Washington county, where Mr. Spaulding died, in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands, and was carefully preserved. It has frequently been examined by my daughter, Mrs. McKenstry, Monson, Massachusetts, with whom I now reside, and by other friends. After the Book of Mormon came out, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, the place of Mr. Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where the 'Manuscript Found' was written. A woman appointed a meeting there; and in the meeting read copious extracts from the Book of Mormon. The historical part was known by all the older inhabitants, as the identical work of Mr. Spaulding. In which they had all been so deeply interested years before. Mr. John Spaulding was present, and recognized parts to [illegible] tion of his brother. He was amazed, and reflected that it should have been perverted to so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in tears, and he arose on the spot, and expressed to the meeting his sorrow that the writings of his deceased brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking. The excitement in New Salem became so great that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed Dr. Philastus Hurlburt, one of their number, to repair to this place, and to obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible—to satisfy their own minds and to prevent their friend from embracing an error so delusive. This was in the year 1834. Dr. Hurlbut brought with him an introduction and request for the manuscript, which was signed by Messrs. Henry Lake, Aaron Wright, and others, with all of whom I was acquainted, as they were my neighbors when I resided at New Salem. I am sure that nothing would more grieve my husband were he living, than the use which has been made of his work. The air of antiquity which was thrown about the composition doubtless suggested the idea of converting it to the purpose of delusion. Thus, an historical romance, with the addition of a few pious expressions, and extracts from the sacred Scriptures, has been construed into a new Bible, and palmed off upon a company of poor deluded fanatics as Divine."

Similar evidence as to the Spaulding MSS., was given by several private friends, and by the writer's brother, all of whom were familiar with its contents. The facts thus graphically detailed have of course been denied, but have never been disproved. Indeed, without them it is impossible to explain the hold which Rigdon always possessed on the Prophet; for he was a poor creature, without education and without talents. At one time—a critical moment in the history of the new church—a quarrel arose between the accomplices: but it ended in Smith's receiving a "revelation," in which Rigdon was raised by divine command to be equal with himself, having plenary power given to him to bind and loose both on earth and in heaven.

The remaining history of the Mormons is eminently interesting. Ignorant and superstitious as have been the chief part of the disciples, and atrocious as have been the tricks of the knaves who have led them on amid all the varieties of their good and evil fortune, there have occasionally been displayed among them an enthusiasm and bravery of endurance that demand admiration. Nearly from the beginning the leaders of the sect seem to have contemplated settling in the thinly populated regions of the western States, where lands were to be purchased for low prices, and after a short residence at Kirkland, in Ohio, they determined to found a New Jerusalem in Missouri. The interests of the town were confided to suitable officers, and Smith spent his time in travelling through the country and preaching, until the real or pretended immoralities of the sect led to such discontents that in 1839 they were forcibly and lawlessly expelled from the State. We are inclined to believe that they were not only treated with remarkable severity, but that there was not any reason whatever to justify an interference in their affairs.

From Missouri the saints proceeded to Illinois, and on the sixth of April, 1841, with imposing ceremonies, laid at their new city of Nauvoo the corner-stone of the Temple, an immense edifice, without any architectural order or attraction, which in a few months was celebrated everywhere as not inferior in size and magnificence to that built by Solomon in Jerusalem. Nauvoo is delightfully situated in the midst of a fertile district, and a careful inquiry will not be apt to find that it became the home of a more industrious, frugal, and generally moral society, than occupied any other town in the State. Whatever charges were brought against Smith and his disciples, to justify the outrages to which they were subjected, the history of their expulsion from Nauvoo is simply a series of illustrations of the fact that the ruffian population of the neighboring country set on foot a vast scheme of robbery in order to obtain the lands and improvements of the Mormons without paying for them. We have not room for a particular statement of the discontents and conspiracies which grew up in the city, nor for any details of the aggressions from without. On the 27th of June, 1844, Joseph and Hiram Smith were murdered, while under the especial protection of the authorities of the State. A writer in the Christian Reflector newspaper, soon after, observed of Joseph Smith:

"Various are the opinions concerning this singular personage, but whatever may be thought in reference to his principles, objects, or moral character, all agree that he was a most remarkable man. * * * * * * * Notwithstanding the low origin, poverty, and profligacy of these mountebanks, they have augmented their numbers till more than 100,000 persons are now numbered among the followers of the Mormon Prophet, and they never were increasing so rapidly as at the time of his death. Born in the very lowest walks of life, reared in poverty, educated in vice, having no claims to even common intelligence, coarse and vulgar in deportment, the Prophet Smith succeeded in establishing a religious creed, the tenets of which have been taught throughout America; the Prophet's virtues have been rehearsed in Europe; the ministers of Nauvoo have found a welcome in Asia; Africa has listened to the grave sayings of the seer of Palmyra; the standard of the Latter Day Saints has been reared on the banks of the Nile; and even the Holy land has been entered by the emmissaries of this imposter. He founded a city in one of the most beautiful situations in the world, in a beautiful curve of the 'Father of Waters,' of no mean pretensions, and in it he had collected a population of twenty-five thousand, from every part of the world. The acts of his life exhibit a character as incongruous as it is remarkable.

If we can credit his own words and the testimony of eye witnesses; he was at the same time vicegerent of God and a tavern keeper—a prophet and a base libertine—a minister of peace, and a lieutenant general—a ruler of tens of thousands and a slave to all his own base passions—a preacher of righteousness and a profane swearer—a worshipper of Bacchus, mayor of a city, and a miserable bar-room fiddler—a judge on the judicial bench, and an invader of the civil, social, and moral relations of men; and, notwithstanding these inconsistencies of character, there are not wanting thousands willing to stake their soul's eternal salvation on his veracity. For aught we know, time and distance will embellish his life with some new and rare virtues, which his most intimate friends failed to discover while living with him. Reasoning from effect to cause, we must conclude that the Mormon Prophet was of no common genius: few are able to commence and carry out an opposition like his, so long, and so extensively. And we see, in the history of his success, most striking proofs of the credulity of a large portion of the human family."

After some dissensions, in which the party of Brigham Young triumphed over that of Sidney Rigdon, the sect was reorganized, and for some time were permitted quietly to prosecute their plans at Nauvoo. But early in 1846

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

they were driven out of their city and compelled in mid winter to seek a new home beyond the farthest borders of civilization. The first companies, embracing sixteen hundred persons, crossed the Mississippi on the 3d of February, 1846, and similar detachments continued to leave until July and August, travelling by ox teams towards California, then almost unknown and quite unpeopled by the Anglo Saxon race. Their enemies asserted that the intention of the Saints was to excite the Indians against the government, and that they would return to take vengeance on the whites for the indignities they had suffered. Nothing appears to have been further from their intentions. Their sole object was to plant their Church in some fertile and hitherto undiscovered spot, where they might be unmolested by any opposing sect.—The war against Mexico was then raging, and, to test the loyalty of the Mormons, it was suggested that a demand should be made on them to raise five hundred men for the service of the country. They consented and that number of their best men enrolled themselves under Gen. Kearney, and marched 2,400 miles with the armies of the United States. At the conclusion of the war they were disbanded in Upper California. They allege that it was one of this band who, in working at a mill, first discovered the golden treasures of California; and they are said to have amassed large quantities of gold before the secret was made generally known to the "Gentiles." But faith was not kept with the Mormons who remained in Nauvoo. Although they had agreed to leave in detachments, as rapidly as practicable, they were not allowed necessary time to dispose of their property, and in September, 1846, the city was beseiged by their enemies upon the pretence that they did not intend to fulfil the stipulations made to the people and authorities of Illinois. After a three days bombardment, the last remnant was finally driven out.

The terrible hejira of the Mormon emigrants over the Rocky Mountains has been described by Mr. Kane of Philadelphia, in an interesting phamphlet, which is honorable to his own character for good sense and for benevolent feeling. No religous emigration was ever attended by more suffering, no emigration of any kind was ever prosecuted with more bravery. It resulted in the permanent establishment of the "Commonwealth of the New Covenant," in Utah or Deseret, one of the interior of this Continent, near its western border. Of this territory Mr. Kane says:

"Deseret is emphatically a new country; new in its own characteristic features, newer still in its bringing together within its limits the most inconsistent peculiarities of other countries. I cannot aptly compare it to any. Descend from the mountains, where you have the scenery and climate of Switzerland, to seek the sky of your choice among the many climates of Italy, and you may find welling out of the same hills the freezing springs of Mexico and the hot springs of Iceland, both together coursing their way to the Salt Sea of Palestine, in the plain below. The pages of Malte Brun provide me with a less truthful parallel to it than those which describe the Happy Valley of Rasselas, or the Continent of Ballibarbi."

[illegible] been an unbroken record of prosperity. It has looked as though the elements of fortune obedient to a law of natural reaction, were struggling to compensate their undue share of suffering. They may be pardoned for deeming it miraculous. But, in truth, the economist accounts for it all, who explains to us the speedy recuperation of cities, laid in ruins by blood, fire, and earthquake. During its years of trial Mormon labor had subsisted on insufficient capital, and under many difficulties, but it *has* subsisted, and survives them now, as intelligent and powerful as ever it was at Nauvoo; with this difference, that it has in the meantime been educated to habits of unmatched thrift, energy and endurance, and has been transplated to a situation where it is in every respect more productive. Moreover, during all that period of their journey, while some have gained by handicraft, and the experience of repeated essays at their various halting places, the minds of all have been busy framing designs and planning improvements they have since found opportunity to execute. Their territory is unequalled as a stock raising country; the finest pastures of Lombardy are not more estimable than those on the east side of the Utah Lake and its tributary rivers, and it is scarcely less rich in timber and minerals than the most fortunate portions of the continent.

From the first the Mormons have had little to do in Deseret, but attend to mechanical and strictly agricultural pursuits. They have made several successful settlements; the farthest north is distant more than forty miles, and the farthest south, in a valley called the Sanpeech, two hundred from that first formed. A duplicate of the Lake Tiberias empties its waters into the innocent Dead Sea of Deseret, by a fine river, which they have named the Western Jordan. It was on the right bank of this stream, on a rich table land, traversed by exhaustless waters falling from the highlands, that the pioneers, coming out of the mountains in the night of the 24th of July, 1847, pitched their first camp in the Valley, and consecrated the ground. This spot proved the most favorable site for their chief settlement, and after exploring the whole country, they founded on it their city of the New Jerusalem. Its houses are diffused, to command as much as possible the farms, which are laid out in wards or cantons, with a common fence to each. The farms in wheat already cover a space nearly as large as Rhode Island. The houses of New Jerusalem, or Great Salt Lake City, as it is commonly called, are distributed over an area nearly as great as that of New York. The foundations have been laid for a temple more magnificent than that which was erected at Nauvoo.

The foregoing paragraphs were written in 1851. At that time the writer said that "information just received from Utah justifies apprehensions that the ambition of Brigham Young will be continually productive of difficulties." The lapse of six years has verified the prediction. They have been years of incessant contention between Brigham Young and the General Government, until at last the Prophet has proceeded to such lengths as to compel our Government to resort to arms for his subjection. An army is now on its way to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, but so small are its numbers and so determined are the Mormons to prevent its accomplishing the task imposed upon it, that fears are entertained lest it be cut off. The last intelligence from the plains is of the most alarming character.—Three Government trains had been destroyed by the Mormons; and it is reported that twenty thousand Indians are leagued with them in their hostility to the United States. What credence is to be given to this latter report, we will not venture to say; but if it prove true, the strong arm of the Government must be put forth to crush our enemies, and to remove that community which will prove a festering so long as it remains a part of the body politic. To prove effective, the castigation must be severe.

FROM KANSAS.

Gov. Walker as a Traveller—His Talk about the Convention.

STEAMER OGLESBY, Missouri River, November 20, 1857.

The good steamer Oglesby is approaching Jefferson City, with a passenger list embracing the Hon. Robert J. Walker, the Hon. J. H. Stringfellow, the Hon. Somebody of South Carolina, and your correspondent.

Gov. Walker came on board at Leavenworth, with the most remarkable lot of travelling apparatus ever seen on this throughfare. Among other portions of his outfit is his whole Kansas library, boxed and secured apparently for a long journey. In addition to this he has about two drays of miscellaneous freight, comprising, I should say, all the movable property belonging to the Governor of Kansas. His Excellency has not been communicative on the subject of his early return to the Territory, whence his fellow passengers have inferred that he does not anticipate returning at all. Navigation will have closed before he gets back from Washington, and the transportation of his freight by land from Jefferson to Lecompton will cost somebody $10 per 100 pounds—an expense which so shrewd a financier as the Governor would certainly not incur in a crisis like the present.

There is to be no special session of the Kansas Legislature. The Free State Territorial Committee met in Lawrence, a few days before we left the Territory, and appointed a Committee of their own number to wait upon the Governor, and urge him to call such a session to take action concerning the monstrous proceedings of the Lecompton Bogus Convention. This Committee divided itself into two embassies one going to Lecompton and the other to Leavenworth. The Governor was found at the latter place, or rather at an embryo town just outside of Leavenworth and just inside of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation. The Governor said it was quite clear a special session ought to be called, but he doubted his power to issue the call. He would examine the law, and if he found it within the scope of his authority, he would act in accordance with their suggestion.

The Committee said that they would remain in Leavenworth until the Governor could post himself up. They called the next day in season to learn that the Governor had taken passage on the steamer Oglesby for St. Louis. So I am informed by a gentleman who came on board just as the steamer shoved off. The Committee who went to Lecompton found Stanton, and [illegible] He agreed fully with their views, and thought that course indispensable; but, of course, declined to take any action on his own part while his superior was in the Territory. Mr. Stanton knows by this time that his superior has ran away from the responsibility of either calling the session or not calling it. The Secretary who is now Acting Governor, will, doubtless, avail himself of some other dodge.

Gov. Walker has expressed himself very freely during the trip concerning the framers of the Lecompton Constitution. He even alleges that they are liable to indictment at common law for conspiracy. *A more beggarly and butcherly crowd of sots, ruffians and assassins, according to the Governor, never assembled together on the face of the earth.* His Excellency renews this theme every few minutes with the utmost energy of cursing. I happen to know that the Governor's maledictions are richly merited, but I confess both surprise and admiration at the faithfulness with which they have been applied.

Among the passengers on the Oglesby, as I mentioned before, is Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, somewhat notorious in Kansas history, though not so prominent as his brother B. F. Stringfellow, late of the Squatter Sovereign. Last evening, after Gov. Walker had retired to his state-room, inebriated, Stringfellow got into a dispute with an ill-looking customer, who hailed from South Carolina, on the fruitful topic of the Oxford election returns. Stringfellow maintained that Walker had acted properly in throwing out these returns. South Carolina held exactly the opposite. Of course the proper way to arrive at the truth was to shoot each other. Out came a couple of revolvers, and bang went one of them at the head of the heretic on the other side of the table. Fortunately, or unfortunately, both weapens were struck aside and the combatants separated by the bystanders.

The excitement in Leavenworth on the subject of the bogus Constitution is intense. An indignation meeting of Free State men was held there last Saturday, and another will be held on the 25th, to decide whether to vote at the Constitution election, or fight.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

DEFEAT OF MAYOR WOOD.

The Mayor's election in New York City on Tuesday resulted in the election of Daniel F. Tiemann, the people's candidate, by nearly 3,000 majority over the notorious Fernando Wood. The latter, for three years, has been ruling New York with an almost dictatorial power, standing out as the especial representative of the shoulder-hitters, bruisers, gamblers, rum-heads, and rowdyism generally. Under his administration rowdyism and crime became rampant in the city, and the city taxes ran up enormously by reason of the shameless and open corruption and peculation of the Woodites in every department of the municipal government. The Americans, Republicans, and conservative Democrats united on Tuesday last on Mr. Tiemann—the Foreigners, Irish Catholics, and representatives of the Five Points, uniting on Wood, the Tammany Hall Democratic nominee. The Police Commission appointed over 2,000 special police with stringent orders to arrest every rowdy who should attempt disturbance at the polls, and holding the military in readiness to support them if necessary. The result is the triumph of the Citizen's candidate—a triumph which must be hailed with lively gratification by the conservative and law-abiding citizens of the entire Union.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

BOTH HOUSES FULLY ORGANIZED.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The weather to-day is charming, and the opening of Congress has attracted dense crowds in the galleries of both houses and other parts of the Capitol. The greeting between the members and their friends served to render the scene pleasantly exciting.

SENATE.

On the roll being called fifty Senators answered to their names. The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from Mr. Breckinridge, Vice President, stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement of the session.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted that the oath required by the constitution be administered by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Messrs. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, new members were sworn in and took their seats.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for President *pro tem.* of the Senate, when Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen, and being conducted to his seat, returned his acknowledgments for the honor conferred.

The usual resolutions were adopted for the appointment of committees to inform the House and the President of the United States that the Senate was organized and ready for the transaction of business.

After the Executive session the Senate adjourned without transacting any further business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Two hundred and twenty one members answered to the call of the House.

A quorum of members being thus ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of the Speaker.

Mr. Orr was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. Grow by Mr. Banks of Massachusetts.

On the ballot the vote stood as follows:

Mr. Orr,	12
Mr. Grow,	8
Scattering,	8

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause.

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Stephens and Banks as a committee to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Giddings.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Orr expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The delicate and responsible duties of the chair, he said, would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the cooperation of the members in despatching business, and in upholding the dignity of the House.—He promised to administer the rules whichmay be adopted with firmness and impartiality.—The great business confided to them by the people admonished them to cultivate a patriotism as expansive as the Confederacy itself. He cherished the hope that the public business would be transacted so as to promote the interests and happiness of the entire people, and the Constitution would be maintained in its integrity, and that their legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of our common country.

The members were then sworn in, advancing in delegations for that purpose.

The rules of the last House were adopted with a proviso offered by Mr. Clingman, that any committee having occupied the morning hour for ten days in succession, such committee shall not have the right to report further until the other committees shall have been called in turn.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk; Mr. Glosbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Hackney, Doorkeeper. Mr. Clusky was declared Postmaster by a resolution.

Thos. B. Florence gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the suppression of all bank notes under $100 in the District of Columbia. Adjourned.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The present indications are, that the Free State men of Kansas will not participate in the vote to be taken on the 21st of December, upon the Slavery clause of the Lecompton Constitution.

That election is to be managed by creatures to be appointed by Surveyor General Calhoun, and the returns are to be received, counted, and declared by him. In view of the known character of Calhoun, it is probably of little consequence to the result whether the Free State men vote or not. The Johnson county and McGee county frauds will be enacted over again, only upon a more gigantic scale.

Upon the whole, it may be assumed that the Lecompton Constitution, with the Slavery clause as a part of it, will be sent to Congress for their sanction.

Will Congress admit Kansas, with such a Constitution, and under such circumstances?

It is certain that the Administration will use all its influence and patronage to force the measure through Congress. The Southern members of both parties, with an occasional exception, will also support it.

From the Northern Democracy, there are, as yet, no important indications of opposition to it, except from Col. Forney's Philadelphia Press, and from the Chicago Times, which is known to be the organ of Judge Douglas.—The Chicago Tribune says that it is believed in Chicago that the Times, in this matter, is reflecting the present opinions of **Judge Douglas** although the Tribune thinks he will finally succumb to the pressure of the South, after he arrives at Washington. The Tribune says:

"Our belief is, that at present Douglas is inclined to sustain the views set forth in the Times. Here, among his constituents, and in daily contact with leading men of his party, he is convinced that his only hope of re-election to the Senate next fall depends upon carrying out, in apparent good faith, his oft-repeated Kansas pledges. He keenly feels and clearly sees, that if the people are betrayed, not only his own hopes, but his party in Illinois, will be crushed to powder under the wrath of public indignation. But in a few days he will be in Washington, in the midst of the great leaders of his party. He will find the South a bold, defiant *unit*, resolved that the Constitution shall not be submitted to the people of Kansas, and that the action of the late Lecompton Convention *shall be sustained*. He will find that Buchanan, Cass, Toucey and Black, have surrendered to the oligarchy—that the Cabinet has betrayed the North; that the power, weight and influence of the Administration will be employed to sustain the slaveholders. Who believes that Douglas has the moral courage to face such an array, and stand up resolutely for the fulfilment of his pledges? We believe that he will quail, hesitate, sophisticate, and then *surrender at discretion.*"

It is not known with certainty what attitude Gov. Walker will take with respect to the Lecompton Constitution. He will probably not finally determine upon it until he has consulted with his personal friends in the Atlantic States.

The great emigration to Kansas of last spring and summer has settled the question that slavery cannot be established there. But still, the great question has remained, and still remains, whether the people of Kansas will be obliged to resort to force, in order to prevent its establishment, and it must be confessed that things seem to be drifting in that direction.

A physical collision will certainly be grasped, if the Administration persists in its policy of sustaining measures which deprive the people of Kansas of the power of peacefully determining the character of their own institutions.—*Washington Republic.*

OUR LOW TARIFF.—The Germantown Telegraph has the following sensible article on the subject of our present low tariff. The facts set forth are easy of comprehension, and cannot be controverted:

"It seems to be incontestible by any fair argument, that the causes of our present financial difficulties have been, first, the low Tariff, and second, the extension or abuse of the credit system, growing out of it. The excessive importations which have been going on year after year, increasing in magnitude with each year, and carrying with it the temptations of unlimited credit to the importer or jobber, who in turn offered the same inducements to purchasers in every part of the country—have undoubtedly been the prime sources of the revulsion now existing—and they are identical with those of 1837.

"A few notorious facts will make this more apparent. In the first eight months of the present year, the excess of the importation of goods at the port of New York alone, over the exportations; was the enormous sum of one hundred and five millions of dollars; while at the time of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, the amount of specie in the vaults of all the banks in the United States, did not exceed seventy millions!

"Farther: Within eight years, the balance of trade against the United States has been more than four hundred and fifty millions of dollars, all of which had, of course, to be paid in specie. Such a drain must speak trumpet-tongued to all who are seeking after the truth, and will not be blinded by old prejudices, or misled by the special pleading of those whose interest it is to cry down a Protective Tariff—destroy domestic industry—and place us completely at the mercy of foreign labor."

SINGULAR.—A very singular thing has been brought to light at the Minnesota Mine, Lake Superior. By examination among the broken rocks on the side of the bluff, pieces of veinstone, with copper and silicate, were picked up at one point in considerable quantities, and it was tho't best to pull away the adjacent rubbish and examine for the outcrop of the vein. A party of men were put upon the ground and soon found the conglomerate with a channel or trench passing through it some five or six feet in width. This was filled with soft rubbish, containing charcoal and other traces of the works of the ancient miners. Its depth has not yet been ascertained.

SINGULAR HALLUCINATION.—Francis Ange a wealthy planter from Louisiana, says the Cincinnati Commercial, arrived in that city yesterday, *en route* for Europe, where his friends are taking him for the purpose, if possible, of dispelling a singular hallucination, or species of insanity, with which he is afflicted. Two years ago he took it into his head that his pedal extremities were paralyzed, and although assured by eminent medical practioners that his understandings are as firm and strong as they ever were, he insists upon being carried about like a child, and not even an alarm of fire in his residence could induce him to hazard a perpendicular position. It is said that he is perfectly sane on all other matters.

PAYING FOR THE FUN.—The State Treasury of Maryland has been called upon to pay $750 for freight on the Virginia muskets sent by order of Gov. Wise to Gov. Ligon, and sent back again after the election, not having been used.

The Chinese are a queer people to go to market. A friend at Canton writes that a neighbor of his had just laid in his winter provisions—a hind quarter of a horse and two barrels of bull dogs, the latter salted to keep.

The Fairfield (Iowa) *Ledger* is informed on good authority that a Missouri slaveholder has removed to Warren county, in that State, and brought with him five or six slaves whom he claims a right to keep and work on the free soil of Iowa, under the Dred Scott decision.

A Columbus paper says that, during the progress of the recent tornado near Crestline, Ohio, Miss White, a young lady, aged about seventeen years, was carried by the force of the wind several hundred feet, and left dangling on the top of a cherry tree.

THE RICHEST VIRGINIAN.—The Pincastle Valley Whig says Samuel Harrison, of Pittsylvania county, is the richest man in Virginia.—He owns 1700 slaves, and they increase at the rate of one hundred a year. He is estimated to be worth $5,000,000.

A MEMBER of the Kansas Constitutional Convention moved to spell the name of their State K-a-n-z-a-s, and gave as his reason that the Abolitionists spell it K-a-n-s-a-s.

There seems now to be but little doubt that Buchanan's administration secretly aided Filibuster Walker in his late buccaneering departure. If so, it is a disgrace to the country.

☞Ex-Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, was elected U. S. Senator from that State on Monday.

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The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings Purchased at a cost of $180,000! And Powers' world renowned Statue of the Greek Slave! Repurchased for six thousand dollars, with several hundred other Work of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Prominns to be awarded to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan art association, who subscribe before the 29th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

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Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to a copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to a Certificate in the award of premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

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Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of the Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, [illegible] Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number.—Specimen copies will be sent to all person who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.) Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 Broadway, New York.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times.—We respectfully invite cash and prompt six month customers to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we shall offer greater inducements than ever heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted, for which, we will pay the highest price.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 16, 1857.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by Wm. Ritchey as a Machine shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and Cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

June 12, 1857. ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

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Feb. 27, 1857.—zz.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that my wife, Sophia O'Neal, has left my house, without any just cause, and that I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract, and I hereby warn all persons not to trust her on my account.

JAMES O'NEAL.

West Providence Tp., Nov. 20, 1857.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RENOVATIVE

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and, hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call, then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curls, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongues of thousands.

Watertown, Mass., May 1, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD; Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being exceedingly gray, I purchased and soon commenced to use, two bottles; and it soon began to tell, in restoring the silver locks to their native color, and the hair which was before dry and harsh, and falling off, now became soft and glossy, and it ceased falling; the dandruff disappeared, and the scalp lost all the disagreeable itching, so annoying before, and now, I not only look but feel young again.

Respectfully, yours, etc.

CHAS. WHITNEY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: After reading the advertisement in one of the New York journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it that I continued its use for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

You have permission to refer to me, all who entertain any doubts of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MISS FEEKS, 26½ Greenwich Av.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off; it cleans the head, and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than oil.

MARY A. ATKINSON.

Louisville, Nov. 1, 1855.

State of Illinois, Carlisle, June 27, '55.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE.
Ex-Senator United States.

[*From the Washington Star.*]

Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are none that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses the most invigorating qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties, who have been benefitted by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

☞For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists, generally.

Oct. 30, 1857.—3m.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR, OR LIVER REMEDY

IS AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY BODY needs who is not in a perfect state of health for the *Liver* is second only to the heart in our human economy, and when that is deranged the whole vital machinery runs wrong. To find a medicine peculiarly adapted to this disease has been the study of one of the proprietors, in a large and extended practice for the past twenty years, and the result of his experiment is the Invigorator, as a never-failing remedy where medicine has any power to help. As a Liver Remedy it has no equal, as all testify who use it.

A lady writing from Brooklyn, says, "I could I could express in this short letter the value your Invigorator has been to me in raising a large family of children, for it has never failed to relieve all affections of the stomach, bowels or attacks of worms. If mothers once had this remedy placed within their reach, and were taught how to use it, a fearful and untold amount of agony might be saved."

One of our prominent bankers says, "Five or six years since I found myself running down with a liver difficulty; resorting to your Invigorator, was greatly relieved, and, continuing for a season, was entirely restored."

A clergyman called at our office the other day and said he had given a poor woman a bottle, who was suffering very badly from Liver Complaint, and before she had taken the whole of it she was at work earning bread for her family.

A gentleman, recently from the West, says, while at Chicago, he was attacked with a slow, lingering fever, that baffled the skill of physicians, but the Invigorator cured him in a few days.

One of our city merchants said, while on a visit to Troy, a few days since, he was attacked with bowel and stomach disorders, so as to confine him to his room, he sent to the drug store for a bottle of Invigorator, took one dose, which relieved him so that he was able to attend his business.

An acquaintance, whose business compels him to write most of the time, says, he became so weak as to be unable at times to hold his pen, while at others, sleep would overpower him, but the Invigorator cured him.

A gentleman from Brooklyn called on us a week or two since, looking but the shadow of a man, with a skin yellow, pale and deathlike.—He had been for a long time suffering from Jaundice and Dyspepsia, and unable to attend to his business. We saw him again to-day a changed man, and to use his expression, he has not seen the bottom of the first bottle, and further adds "it saved my life, for I was fast going to a consumptive's grave."

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a Liver Invigorator, producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and it is, without doubt, the best preparation now before the public.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists generally.

Oct., 30 1857.

Bazin's and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 11, 1857.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Reduction of Terms!

THE INQUIRER AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, IN ADVANCE!

We have changed the terms of the BEDFORD INQUIRER, from this date, to $1.50 per annum, if paid in advance. If payment be not made within the year, $2.00 will be charged. If delayed until after the year expires, $2.50 will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All subscriptions paid between this date and February Court, on the new year, will be considered in advance.

Come on, then, friends, and subscribe for the INQUIRER; there is scarcely a man in the County but can afford to take a County paper at these low rates.

To all our old subscribers, who are indebted to us for over one year's subscription, we will settle off at the rate of $2.00 per annum, if paid until February Court. After that time $2.50 will be charged.

Dec. 4, 1857.

TO PERSONS RAISING CLUBS.

To any one raising us a Club of *five new subscribers*, cash in advance, $7.50, we will send one copy of our paper, one year, *gratis*. To any one raising us a club of *ten new subscribers*, cash in advance, $15, we will send one copy of our paper, two years gratis; and a proportionable length of time for larger clubs. Come on, friends, now is the time, these long winter evenings, and under our reduced terms, to raise us a large number of new subscribers. We advise all in want of a good paper, to subscribe for the BEDFORD INQUIRER.

We will furnish PETERSON'S MAGAZINE and the BEDFORD INQUIRER, both, one year, for $3.00 in advance.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

In the last number of the *black*-Locofoco paper of this place, is an attempt to defend the acts of the late outrageous bogus Convention of the Border-Ruffians in Kansas, in not allowing the people of the Territory the privilege of voting upon the *whole* Constitution under which they are to be governed. It says, "now, that the question of slavery is placed in the hands of the people of Kansas, to be fairly and honestly decided by them, they must have some excuse, however trifling it may be, for their men to stay away from the polls, so that the pro-slavery men can have everything their own way." This is the merest gammon. It is not true that the people of Kansas have the power, under the constitution, to "fairly and honestly" decide the question of slavery. It allows them simply the privilege of voting "Constitution with slavery," and "Constitution with no slavery," as will be seen by referring to Section 11, as published in the *black-Gazette* last week. This privilege of voting for this section amounts to just nothing at all, and if carried against slavery, it would only prevent the taking of any more slaves there, but would not interfere with those already in the Territory. The whole constitution is one of the most objectionable to the free State men, and they have a right to vote for, or against, the *whole* Constitution, instead of a single clause. Should the Constitution be adopted without the section in favor of slavery, *it is still a slave State*, as much so, indeed as Maryland, and many other slave States. They have slavery, but their Constitutions prohibit the importing more of them into their States. This would be exactly the state of affairs in Kansas. It is well known that there are many hundreds of slaves now in Kansas, who have been taken there by slaveholders, and these would still continue to be slaves and their descendants after them, even though the people do vote against the slave clause. To prove these facts, we again refer our readers to the schedule of the Constitution as published in the last week's Bedford Gazette, latter clause of the 11th Section:

"But if, upon such examination of said poll-books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention, and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, EXCEPT THAT THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN SLAVES NOW IN THIS TERRITORY SHALL IN NO MANNER BE INTERFERED WITH."

Now, what does all this mean? Is it not the merest humbug to pretend that the people of Kansas have the right to settle the question of slavery for themselves? It will still exist, no matter how the people vote, as any one not wilfully blind and prejudiced, can see, and the only way to defeat it, would have been to have submitted the *whole* Constitution to the people. In section 10th, as will be seen, by again referring to the last week's Gazette, this Constitution, objectionable as it is, cannot be "amended, altered, or changed," "until after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four!"—What think you of that, reader? And yet the Gazette says, "*the people of that Territory are to decide for themselves whether they will have a Constitution permitting slavery or not!*" Certainly the new political associations of the writer of this precious morceau, have damaged his understanding and warped his dwarfish reasoning powers. Won't doggerel come to his relief!

It may be that the public will ere long believe what the American Republican press has said of the doings of the pro-slavery party in Kansas. Their determination to force slavery on the Territory, by fair means or foul, have, through the action of the Lecompton Convention become so disgusting that even Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, speaks out in the language of the following article:

THE LAST NEWS FROM KANSAS.

The drift of all the news from Kansas, by mail and telegraph, shows conclusively that the so-called pro-slavery Constitutional Convention, like other bodies of whom we have read, is another formidable instance of the adage that "whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." Some of the propositions presented to that Convention, which, be it remembered, represents a mere fragment of the voters of the Territory—would disgrace a despotism, others are merely ridiculous, while the whole affair looks to us, at this distance, as if the parties engaged in it had entered into a contract to mortgage the new State to their own individual interests for a century to come.

There is a consistent disregard of the people manifested, a cool resort to trick and an utter shamelessness, which altogether make up a satire upon representative bodies such as we have never before had the luxury to enjoy.

* * * * * *

We give in another column some of the doings of this Convention; and have only to say, that if the Constitution fabricated by this body is sent to Congress, we trust that short work will be made of it. It deserves nothing but contempt.

It has a single merit, it is its consistency with the fraud and wrong which it is intended to perpetuate, and from which, in great part, it has grown. The idea of a set of men chosen as delegates to this Convention, attempting to bind posterity to their work, and daring to nullify in advance the will of the majority, is so monstrous that we wonder the outrage did not excite the whole people to civil war.

In speaking of doings like these, we feel that it is idle to mince phrases, and we sincerely hope that if the constitution of Kansas is anything like the instrument it promises to be, from the intelligence we lay before our readers this morning, it will, when presented to the Congress of the United States, be thrown out of both branches by a unanimous vote. At any rate we trust that the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania will boldly and at once put their feet upon it and spurn it as it deserves to be spurned.

Many others of the most prominent Locofoco papers, take the same views in reference to this fraud, as Col. Forney's Press; among them are the Chicago Times, (Douglas' organ,) Detroit Free Press, (Gen. Cass' organ,) Providence Post, Albany Atlas, Buffalo Courier, Rochester Union, Seneca Observer, Pittsburg Union, and many others of the most respectable of the party. What strikes us as singular, is, that papers like the "Bedford Gazette," that are under the management of editors that have been Whigs, Know Nothings and Republicans, within the last eighteen months, should now out-Herod Herod on this Kansas question, and go farther than many slaveholders themselves. The Hessian soldiers to-day will fight for England, or any other nation, against France; to-morrow they will fight as warmly for France—*they fight for pay!*

BROAD TOP COAL.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Osbourn & Cresswell, in to-day's paper. They are now mining and shipping to Hopewell, the Riddlesburg coal, among the best in the Broad Top region. The coal burns beautifully, and leaves no cinders. Mr. T. M. Smith is their agent at Hopewell. Our farmers going to Hopewell with their teams would do well to load them with this coal, instead of bringing them back empty.—It would sell well.

TO COLLECTORS.

We call the attention of Collectors to the advertisement of the Commissioners, in another column. All those previous to 1857, are required to settle off their duplicates by the 1st of January next, or they will be proceeded against according to law. Collectors of 1857 are also particularly requested to pay into the Treasury, by the 1st Jan. next, as much as possible. The Treasury is worse than empty. This matter should be attended to immediately.

We will publish the President's Message next week.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

James G. Birney, died at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday evening.—He was born in 1793, at Danville, Kentucky. His father, a native of Ireland, was a man whose enterprize had accumulated wealth, which, employed with generosity, conferred upon him popularity and social position. His mother was a beautiful and accomplished American lady by the name of Reed.

At the age of nineteen, two years after a distinguished graduation at Nassua Hall, N. Jersey, Mr. Birney became a student in the office of Mr. Dallas, at Philadelphia.

Returning to his native State in 1814, he commenced the practice of law, and at the age of twenty-two was chosen a member of the Legislature. At this time he contracted a marriage with a lady of great personal attractions and distinguished family. Three years after he had become a planter in Alabama and the owner of thirty-five slaves. Subsequently resuming the practice of his profession at Huntsville, he gathan extensive and profitable business. Just before his return to Kentucky, he served with distinction in the Legislature of Alabama.

Mr. Birney's career attracts peculiar interest from the begining of his connexions with the anti-slavery movement. Early in life the wrongs inflicted by the whites upon the Indians touched his heart and called out his indignant eloquence both of tongue and pen. Sympathy for one class of human beings naturally led to sympathy for another; and accordingly he was soon greatly interested in the welfare of the negro. The plan of emancipation which at first seemed to him the most feasible was that of the colonizationists, and to advocate their views he abandoned a lucrative and honorable profession.

In 1834 he caused a deed of emancipation for the six slaves he brought with him from Alabama, to be entered at the office of the County Court for the county where he resided, and announced his intention of starting an anti-slavery newspaper in the State of Kentucky.—When no printer could be persuaded to undertake the mechanical part of the enterprise there, he commenced the publication in Ohio, but not without exciting dangerous hostility. The recital of the perils to which he and his friends were exposed, is almost incredible, and shows the change of sentiment which has since taken place to make Ohio the freest in sentiment of the Western States.

Just before the death of his father, Mr. Birney caused such a disposition to be made of the paternal estate, that all the slaves, twenty-one in number, should fall to him, and on the occurrence of that event be set them at liberty, making suitable provision for their comfort.—About this time his wife died, the mother of eleven children, of whom we believe, five are still living.

In 1840 Mr. Birney visited England, and took a prominent part in the anti-slavery movements which then agitated that country. In 1841 he married the sister-in-law of Hon. Gerrit Smith, a lady of the family of Fitzhugh, who survives to cherish his memory.

In 1844 he was nominated for the presidency by the 'Liberty Party,' and the vote polled for him being chiefly subtracted from that of Mr Clay, defeated that statesman.

A few years since he removed from Michigan to New Jersey, in order that he might end his days among the friends of the reform to which he had devoted his prime, and that his youngest son might enjoy the advantage of Mr. Weld's school at Eagleswood.—*N. Y. Post.*

AN EXECUTION IN HARTFORD TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—From the Diary of John Hull, Treasurer and Mint Master of Massachusetts, recently published by the American Antiquarian Society, we take the following item:

1657, 23 of 2d, [i. e. April 23d.] We received letters from Hartford, and understood that the work of reconciliation (in the Church) went very slowly forward. We also heard that at a town called Farmington, near Hartford, an Indian was so bold as to kill an English woman great with child, and likewise her maid, and also sorely wounded a little girl—all within their house—and then set the house on fire, which also fired some other houses or barns. The Indians being apprehended, delivered up the murderer, who was brought to Hartford, and (after he had his right hand cut off) was, with an ax, *knocked on the head* by the executioner.

A TOUGH STORY.—The *yarn* we published some two weeks ago, in relation to a plant growing from a diseased limb of a boy near Ithica, N. Y., is confirmed by a Dr. Hawley, of Geneva College, who further adds, that "*two* plants grew out of the limb, one of which, after growing seven inches in height, bore a flower resembling the China Astor, and the other, after reaching the height of three inches, was crowned with pure white buds resembling the buds of the orange, and on being exposed to the light expanded into a flower of a beautiful grayish purple." We are inclined to believe all this a stupendous hoax.

Yet it may be so—man is a species of vegetable, in one sense—but it will be hard to find people who will believe without seeing it, especially since the York Yankees are famous for indulging in Silver Lake snaik stories, and such like. If the story is true, the case is one of deep interest to the physiologist, and affords a field for a diagonis of a new character, both botanical and physiological.—*Erie Dispatch.*

IT is said that in New York there is *one grog shop for every eighteen families.*

As might be expected; that community cast *twenty thousand* against us, or in favor of what *some* people call Democracy.

A number of women in Erie county, N. Y., have called a convention, the object of which is stated to be 'to gain a new knowledge of the nature and attributes of man.'

SIGNIFICANT.—Maj. Randolph, the gentleman who once upon a time pulled Gen. Jackson's nose, is appointed military store keeper.

☞Randall, the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, is elected by 492 majority. The Republicans have a majority of 6 in the Senate, and 5 in the House.

☞It seems not to be generally known that plurality of wives is a new doctrine in the Mormon church. Joe Smith preached against it, and only justified it in himself on the ground of special indulgence.

A small locofoco editor says, "that if occasion arise, we shall find him good at biting and scratching." He is more accommodating than most vermin. They generally bite and let you scratch for yourself.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞Robert Morris, Esq., for many years editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, has entered upon his duties as President of the Commonwealth Bank of Philadelphia.

☞Hon. C. C. Clay was re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Alabama for six years from the 4th of March, 1859 when his present term of office expires.

☞The Cincinnati *Gazette* was shown a few days since a specimen of beautiful granulated sugar, manufactured from Chinese sugar cane. The process is yet a secret.

GETTING ECONOMICAD.—One of the churches in Boston, Mass., has recently discharged the choir, in order to save money.

☞Ex-President Pierce and his wife, are on their way to Madeira to spend the winter there, for the benefit of the latter's health.

Captain Linus Washburn, of Middleboro, Mass., who died a few days ago was buried by the side of five wives, the last of whom died one year ago.

☞The sum total of racing prizes for the past year, in England, has been calculated in Bell's Life at $1,047,000.

☞Was he one of the "three thousand New England preachers"? The Nashville (Tenn.) *Gazette* tells of a regular licensed preacher," who recently ran off from that city, taking with him a married woman—not his wife. He had refused a situation a few days before, because a person with whom he would have to associate was addicted to profane swearing! This, we think, was "putting rather too fine a point upon it."

NOTED MEN IN THE MASSACHUSETS LEGISLATURE.—Ex-Governor Morton and his son Marcus Morton, jr., who are opposed in politics; Caleb Cushing, late attorney-General of the United Sates; Hon. Julius Rockwell, late United States Senator; Hon. C. W. Upham, a member of the last Congress; Charles Hale, of the Boston Advertiser; and Robert, son of the late Senator Rantoul, have all been elected members of the Legislature of Massachusetts—a great State that.

AN INDUSTROUS MATRON.—Some months since a lady stopped at the Madison House, Covington, Ky., with her husband and THIRTY-FOUR children. Since then the industrious matron has added another to the number. She expresses great confidence in her ability to produce one more. May her hopes be realized. Three dozen!—we pass.

BAYARD TAYLOR, the American Poet and Traveller, was married at Gothe, Germany, on the 27th of October, to Miss Marie Hansen, of Gothe. *Eight* of the Bride-Groom's most particular friends in America held a Banquet in the city of New York, on the evening of the same day in honor of the event.

SWALLOWED A NEEDLE.—A singular and fatal accident happened to Mr. Henry Lingo, of Mercer county, Pa., one day last week. He had been eating buckwheat cakes when he partially swallowed a needle that stuck in his throat. Etery effort was made to extricate it, but without success, and he died from the effects of it in a day or two after.

The Norfolk *Argus* states that on the 19th ult., two gentlemen shot, on Carrituck beach, N. C., no less than one hundred and forty-eight wild geese, which they brought to market and shipped North. The coast of North Carolina is said to be swarming with wild fowl.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, P. M.—The export demand for Flour is extremely limited, 1000 barrels sold on Saturday, at $5 per barrel for superfine, and $5.25 for extra, at which figures it is freely offered to-day. Small sales to the retailers and bakers from $5 to $6 for common and extra brands, and $6.25a6.50 for fancy lots. Rye Flour is dull at $4.25, and corn Meal at $3 per barrel.

Grain—The supplies of Wheat continue small. In the absence of sales we quote red at $1.15a1.16 per bushel, and white at $1.25a1.30. Rye, Penn'a 78 cents. Corn, old yellow is offered at 78a79 cts, and new at 58a60 cents, but buyers refuse to pay these rates. Oats are dull and have again declined—sales of 3400 bushels prime Delaware at 33a 34cts. Cloverseed, $5.25a5.50 per 64 lbs. Whiskey, from 21½ to 23 cts per gallon.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Flour—There was a slight improvement in the tone of the Flour market, although no advance was established in the prices of any description. We had reported on Change sales of 600 bbls. Ohio Super. and of 100 bbls. Howard Street do. at $5, and the market for both these varieties closed firm at this figure. The advices brought by the Baltic have rather stiffened the market, but prices have not advanced. Western Extra, $5.50a5.75, Howard Street do; at $5.-75a6, and regular shipping brands City Mills do. at $5.50a6 per bbl. Rye Flour is now quoted at $4.75, and we quote Corn Meal at $3.50 per bbl.

Grain—Red Wheat sold at 100a105 cts, for good to prime, and white do. brought 90a100 cts. for common, 105a117 cts. for fair to good. Corn at 42a53 cts. for new white, and 45a54 cts. for new yellow. There were no sales of old corn reported. Penn'a Rye, 75 cts. Penn'a Oats 35 cts.

Hogs—Prime packing Hogs at $5.62½a5.75 per 100 lbs. net.

☞A good-looking friend of ours, who is on this side of forty, though somewhat hoary-headed, while absent from the city a few days used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and on his return called to see his lady-love, but was amused to find she did not recognized him; and immediately determined to pass for a cousin of himself, but was eventually chagrined to find he was supplanting his former self in the affections of the lady, which caused him to make himself known; but the lady still says that she likes the counterfeit better than the original, and insists that he continue (if necessary) to use the Hair Restorative. To be had of the Druggists.—[St. Louis Morning Herald. For sale by Dr Harry.—Dec. 11,—b.

☞WHEN DU VALL'S GALVANIC OIL was first introduced into the market, it never was thought of being applied, by the proprietor, to Lung Diseases, but its being applicable to almost every other disease, the afflicted have used this preparation in Consumption, and, although it has never cured a purely consumptive patient yet it has saved many who have been prone to the disease from an early grave.

For sale by B. F. Harry, and F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Wiliam Lysinger, J. B. Farquhar, and all country merchants.

☞We would inform our readers, that a new supply of LADIES DRESS CAPS, CHILDRENS BONNETS, CLOAKS, &c., &c., have just been received at Mrs. H. D. PEUCH & Co.'s "*Fancy Store*,"—which for cheapness and quality—can't be surpassed. Call and see them.

LARD OILS! LARD OILS!—MR. ABRAHAM HERMAN has on hand a large lot of Lard Oils, of different sizes. They are all of his own manufacture and will be warranted. He is one of the best Tinners in the State, and all articles manufactured by him are well made, and we would advise all our readers who need an article of the kind to call on him. Prices cheap to suit the times. dec1c

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 3d inst., by Rev. J. A. Clemm, Mr. WM. COOK, of Bloody Run, to Miss ISABELLA HORN, of Schellsburg, Pa.

On the 2d of October ult., by the Rev. E. T. Robe, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. BENJ LEADER, of Barrien Springs, formerly of this place, to Miss ANNIE, youngest daughter of Uzzill Putnam, of Somerville, Cass Co., Michigan.

SEND FOR IT.

THE most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, containing over *sixty splendid Engravings*, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, *two dollars a year*; single copies *fifty cents*. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

See advertisement headed "*Brilliant Prospectus*" in this paper. Address,

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
518 *Broadway, New-York.*

Dec. 11, 1857.

Attention Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at your usual place of training, on Friday the 8th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform, (with pompoon.) An appeal will be held immediately after parade. A full turn out is desired.

By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY, O. S.

Dec. 11, 1857.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all persons from purchasing a Note given by me to Joshua Hixon and George Fields, of Fulton County, dated November 24th 1857, for the sum of $16, as I have never received value for the same, and will not pay it unless compelled by law.

ESTHER ANN PRICE.

Dec. 11, 1857.—c*

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

ALL Collectors previous to the year 1857, are hereby notified to settle and square up their duplicates on or before the 1st day of January, next. Those delinquents after that day will be proceeded against immediately without respect to persons. Pressing circumstances render this course imperative.

Collectors of 1857 are also required to pay in as much as possible by that time.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Dec. 11, 1857.

BROAD TOP COAL,
FROM RIDDLESBURG COLLIERY.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping COAL from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by Railroad to Hopewell, at as low price as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or on their agent, T. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID LINGENFELTER, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 11, 1857.—6. Napier Township.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Golden Prize.

One of the largest and best literary papers of the day.

An imperial quarto, containing eight pages, or forty columns of choice reading matter each week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

And a Gift will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

Each subscriber will be entitled to a gift worth from $1 to **$500,00 in Gold.**

TO CLUBS.

3 Copies for 1 year	$5.00
10 " " 1 "	15.00

READ—READ—READ—READ.

THE LIST OF GIFTS—GIFTS—GIFTS.

1 Package containing	$500 in Gold.
10 Gold Patent Lever English Hunting Cased Watches,	100 Each.
15 " " " "	75 "
25 " Gold Watches	60 "
100 " " " "	50 "
300 Ladies " " "	35 "
100 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	25 "
200 " Watches	10 to 20 "
500 Gold Vest and Guard and Fob Chains	10 to 20 "
5000 Gold Lockets	2 to 10 "

Gold Rings—Ear Drops—Broaches Breast Pins—Studs—Cuff Pins Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c 1 to $15 Each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book, opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded to his or her address by mail or express post-paid.

Address BECKET & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
48 and 49 Moffat's Buildings.
NEW YORK.

Specimen Copies sent free.

☞*Bills of all the Banks taken that pass current in the States from whence they are sent. Postage stamps are also received.*

Dec. 10, 1857.—6t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed for sale, at public outcry, in the Borough of Bedford, *on SATURDAY the 26th of DECEMBER, inst.*, one HALF LOT OF GROUND, a short distance East of Bedford, fronting on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, adjoining lots of Abraham and Michael Weisel, and running back to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, on which is erected a **LARGE TWO STORY COACHMAKER SHOP**, with back building attached.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL VONDERSMITH.

Dec. 4, 1857.—c.

P. S. If not sold at that time it will be rented to the highest bidder.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 4, 1857.—zz.

LOST! LOST!!

ONE box of Medicines, brought from Hollidaysburg to A. Furgason's Shoe Store, in mistake. The owner, or owners, will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. A. FURGUSON.

Nov. 27, 1857.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Gochenour, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID GOCHENOUR,
Ex'or.

Nov. 27, 1857.—*

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE subscribers wishing to dispose of their entire stock of Merchandize, will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION at their store in BLOODY RUN, West Providence tp., on TUESDAY 22d day of December next.

Their stock consists of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Janes, Satin and Silk Vestings, with a general assortment of Woolen and Domestic goods, such as red and White Flannels, Ginghams, Ladies Dress Goods in great variety, consisting in part of plain and printed French Merinoes, all Wool Delaines, Alpaccas, Silks, dotted plain and figured Swiss, fine Cambric Jackonetts, Silk Lace and Fringes, about eighty pieces of excellent Calico, Red Mohair Silk and Cotton Gloves, Men and womens' Wool and Cotton hose, plain and Fancy Winter Shawls, Ladies Bonnets, Men and Boys Hats and Caps, Cotton Wasp and Carpet chain, Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men and Boys wear, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Shoes.

GROCERIES, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, syrups, tea, chocolate, spices, tobacco, oils, drugs, paints, dye-stuffs, glass, putty, &c., hardware, such as iron, nails, cast sheers and blister steel, carpenters' tools, cabinet makers trimmings, door locks, butt hinges, cutlery &c., queensware crockery ware, cedar ware, consisting of buckets, tubs, churns, &c. A lot of saddles, bridles, collars and halters, one spring wagon, two GOLD LEVER WATCHES, four first rate rifle guns, a large lot of lumber, such as shingles, boards and locust posts, together with a general assortment of goods usually found in and about a first class country store. The attention of wholesale buyers is solicited as the above stock is large, new, and well selected.

THE subscriber, will also offer on the day above mentioned the following valuable town property, viz: a large two-story frame STORE and WAREHOUSE, being 38 by 24 feet long. The above is the best stand for a store in the county and has always commanded a large business. Also, a lot of ground with a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with good stable and other out buildings thereon, with a fine lot of fruit trees. The House is 34 by 20 feet in size and finished complete. Also, one lot of ground in the west end, of Bloody Run, being 65 feet front on main street and 165 feet back.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock on said day and to be continued every day, and evening until the whole is sold. WM. STATES & CO.

Nov. 27, 1857.

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT, AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Julianna Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

He has fitted up an OYSTER ROOM, and will keep on hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS ever offered to the public.

Also, Chambersburg ALE and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIDER and other drinks.

☞Parties supplied, on the shortest notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. JOHN J. LUTHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the
"*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*"

For sale by all Druggists. f27eowz.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F LOWRY,
C. W. ASHCOM,
J. C EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Huntingdon and Broadtop R. R., On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day each way, (except Sunday,) will run between Hopewell and Huntingdon.

Leaves Hopewell at 12 15 P. M., and 6 10 P. M.

Arrives at Hopewell at 9 40 A. M., and 5 40 P. M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for the East and West on Penna. R. R.

THOS. T. WEERMAN.
Supt.

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. P. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Catharine Oldham, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. H. WALKER,
Adm'r.

Oct. 16, 1857.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have leased, the Bedford Forge, heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought Iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.—tf

LATEST ARRIVAL AT REEDS.

NEW GOODS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarassment, and the universal complaints of the hard times, the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found

Cloths,	Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,	French Merinos,
Satinets,	Silks,
Tweeds,	Mous de Laines,
Jeans,	Valencias,

Vestings,

and a great variety of other Goods for Ladies, and Children's wear.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

An excellent assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks taken at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, 1857.

A Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE,

a general assortment of new style Fall and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies' Dress Goods, in part Crocovella, Satin striped and Plain De Lains, Barred Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, De Baize, Calicoes, &c.

For Gentlemen and Boys' wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts Vestings, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woolen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c. Hardware—Shovels, Forks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 2, 1857.

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, for the passage of an Act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue, with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON,
W. T. DAUGHERTY,
W. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAML. L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pa., June 26, 1856.–6m.

Wm. Shafer,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CONTINUES to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at his old stand in Juliana street, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms. He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of ready made clothing of a good and substantial quality. And, having in store a choice selection of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, drillings, &c., &c., he invites all in want of clothing to give him a call, as he feels confident he can please all who do so.

July 24, 1857.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention.—He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence on East Pitt Street, one door west of Maj. Washabaugh's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

NEW FIRM.

SADDLES, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c.—The undersigned would repectfully announce to the Public that they have formed a partnership, and are now fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in their line of business of the best materials, and upon the shortest notice.

Whips, wholesale or retail. Shop at the old stand on Pitt Street.

SIMON LING,
J. A. HENDERSON.

Bedford, Nov. 1856

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that my wife, Sophia O'Neal, has left my house, without any just cause, and that I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract, and I bereby warn all persons not to trust her on my account.

JAMES O'NEAL.

West Providence Tp., Nov. 20, 1857.

A. King. Fr. Jordan.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

King & Jordan, Attorneys at Law

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties.

Agencies, Collections, and all other business intrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

OFFICE in Juliana street, formerly occupied by D. H. Hofius, Esq., and more recently in the occupancy of Jos. Mann, Esq.

January 5, 1855.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG.

June 1,—1854. tf.

HOFIUS & FILLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS.
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,

Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22, 1857.

WINDMILLS! WINDMILLS!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, as well as the public generally, that he still continues the manufactory of *WINDMILLS*, and keeps them on hand constantly. He will also do all kinds of repairing in his line of business. As his mills are well known in Bedford county, he deems it unnecessary to say anything about them. His shop is as formerly, at the East end or Bedford, on Pitt Street, near the Foundry.

SIMON DICKERHOOF.

Aug. 21, 1857.–3m.

Look Here, Storekeepers and Others!

THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Curiosity Store, No. 144, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Segar Cases Tobacco Boxes, Dominoes, Canes, China, Kid and Wax Babies, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN DOLL, *Importer.*
144, N. 2d St.

Sept. 4, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times.—We respectfully invite cash and prompt six month customers to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we shall offer greater inducements than ever heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted, for which, we will pay the highest price.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 16, 1857.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Tinning Establishment to the frame building in Juliana Street, two doors south of "Brown's Store," where he will be happy to see all his old friends and customers. He keeps constantly on hand all kinds of ware in his line, as substantial and cheap as can be procured in the county.

ABRAHAM HERMAN.

Aug. 14, 1857.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA,

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Groved *CEDAR-WARE*. *Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.–zz.

Lumber! Lumber!!

100,000 SHINGLES of different kinds. Also, 75,000 feet of *LUMBER* of various sorts, such as White Pine, Yellow Pine, Poplar, Spruce, &c. For sale by

F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Feb. 18, 1853–tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, &c., can be had at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

---

25 WITNESSES;

or, THE

FORGER CONVICTED.

John S. Dye is the Author,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

when, for 10 successive nights over ☞ 50,000 People ☜

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF the Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing every Genuine Bill in Existence, and exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulaton!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞No index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified ant arranged, that the Merchant, Banker, and Business Man can see *all at a Glance.*

English, French and German.

Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published.

Also a List of

All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE of EUROPE AND AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also

A SERIES OF TALES

From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE,

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street,
April 24, 1857–zz. New York.

H. D. PEUGH, ETTIE A. FISHBURN.

NEW FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & Co., respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity, to their new and handsome stock of goods, just opened in "Mann's Building," Juliana Street, opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest styles and best quality.

Their stock contists in part of

Moire Antique Silks,
All Wool De Laines,
Do do " (printed.)
Black Gro de Rhine,
French Merino, (plain and printed.)
Moss Head Fringes,
Bugle Laces,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Gauntlets,
Gents' Black Kid Gloves,
Black and Fancy Elastic Belts
Chenille Frimmings,
Chenille Scarfs,
Chenille Head Dresses,
Fancy French Corsets,
Velveteen, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's **BONNETS**, in great variety.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Misses' SHOES, GAITERS, OVER SHOES, &c.

SHAWLS

of every quality and description.

PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS, JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1857.

STAGE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, tha she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day week, month and year.

☞A gentleman of high qualification and corteous deportment, has charge of the house, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12, 1857.–zz.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Mill wright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,

at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Catharine Oldham, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. H. WALKER,
Adm'r.

Oct. 16, 1857.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

Bazins Fancy Soap—shaving cream, just received from the city, by Dr. Harry.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (12 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Circulation, over 100,000 Copies Weekly.

Bedford Classical School,

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Male and Female Departments Distinct.

Rev. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M., Principal,

Mrs. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, Preceptress.

Miss CORNELIA A. EVARTS, Music, French, Drawing, &c.

Mrs. LUCY SPOTTSWOOD, Oil Painting and Shell Work,

Miss MARY HELEN SMITH, Assistant.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, Aug. 31st. Owing to the limited accommodations of the Seminary Building, the number of pupils will be limited. It is important, therefore, that applications for admission be made at an early day. Those who enter *before* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the whole quarter; those who enter *after* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the half quarter. No deduction made for absence except in cases of *protracted* illness.

In this school students are prepared for the higher classes of any college, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.—Whilst special care is taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality* and *thoroughness*, their Physical, Moral and Social Education is not neglected.

The government of the school is designed to be *parental*. It is the aim of the Principal and his associates to excite in their pupils a love of *right doing*, and to awaken within them some proper consciousness of the dignity of humanity. Parents may rest assured that any *gross* delinquency on the part of their children will be reported to them immediately, should circumstances require it, or the discipline of the school fail to accomplish the desired reformation.

TERMS per quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light and Fuel, $40.00,—one-half in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music,	$10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
French,	5 00
Drawing, and painting in Water Colors, each,	5 00
Oriental Painting,	5 00
Grecian Painting,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Shell Work,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Elementary English,	$4 00
Higher,	4 00
Classics,	6 25

Bedford, August 6, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Tp., on the estate of Rebecca Wright, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS G. WRIGHT,
Adm'r.

Nov. 20, 1857.

The Assessors

OF the several Townships of Bedford county, will meet at the Commissioners' Office, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1857, to receive their duplicates, instructions, &c.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Nov. 20, 1857.

WANTED.

TWO Journeymen Tailors will be employed by the subscriber, if application be made immediately, constant employment and good wages will be given.

C. LOYER.

Bedford, Dec. 12, 1856.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

For pimples, and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
To be had at DR. HARRY'S.
March 6.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRY'S.

March 6, 1857.

As the season for chapped hands and faces, is coming on, we advise our friends to call on Dr. Harry, at the cheap Drug Store, and get a box of Bazin's Amandine for prevention and cure of chapped hands, only 37½ per box.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night, at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of hich are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

Great Attraction.

—o—

COLIN LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

TAKES this method of announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Black Cloths, ranging in price from $2,56 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Black Cassimers;
Black Doe-Skins,
French Fancy Cassimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Black Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres,
A fine article of Shirts, latest style.
Lisle Thread under Shirts & Drawers.
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Black Silk "
White Linen Handkerchiefs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Black Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gents' furnishing stores.

Bedford, Dec. 12, 1856.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Oct. 9. 1857–zz.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,

Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments, to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York.

Oov. 13, 1857.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all chasses and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, 75 Years of Age,

WHOSE sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility.—The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Nov. 6, 1857.–1m.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries. Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolfe's Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store.

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

Our Plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices, many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt edged, Muslin, Paper, &c., &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONERY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

Jewelry—Breast-pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings, of all descriptions; Watches and Chains, Portmonaes; Perfumeries, Children's Belts, Toys, Cravats, &c., &c., &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sept. 4, 1857.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

SITUATED in Juniata County, Pa., 8 miles from the Mifflin, and 6 miles from the Perrysville Station of the Pa., R. Road. This Institution is especially noted in the following particulars:

1st. *Healthy location*—buildings nearly new—*in the midst of beautiful scenery.*

2d. The surrounding community is marked for *intelligence, morality,* and *high* christian character.

3d. Being *in the country,* students are *not beset by temptations,* as in towns and places of public resort.

4th. *Thorough Instruction* is given in all the branches necessary for BUSINESS, for TEACHING or for COLLEGE.

5th. *Mild,* but *firm discipline.*

6th. *Vicious students* are *not retained.*

7th. Special pains are taken in the Boarding Department to have *healthy food,* in *sufficient quantity* and *properly prepared.*

8th. The *comfort, happiness,* and *mental improvement* of pupils is constantly kept in view.

Terms. For Tuition, Boarding, Washing and Furnished Room, (per session of 5 mo.) $60, *payable quarterly in advance.* Light and Fuel extra. The Winter Session opens on the 3d of November next.

For further particulars apply to

J. H. SHUMAKER A. M., Prin.
Academia, Juniata Co., Pa.

Aug. 28, 1857.–3m.

BEDFORD HOTEL

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased and taken possession of the Bedford Hotel, lately in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the traveling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞The stages all stop at this hotel.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by Wm. Ritchey as a Machine shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and Cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

June 12, 1857. ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE

Dec. 29, 1854.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

de14 DANIEL BORDER.

Country Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt st. Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.